Shree Swaraj Education Society's

Swaraj College of Commerce And Computer Studies

Taljai Pathar Dhankawadi, Pune -43

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SPPU Affiliation Id: PU/PN/BBA, BCA/303/2008. PUNCODE: CAAP013730.

F. Y. BCOM. (C. A.) Semester-II

(Faculty of Commerce and Management)

Web Technology Lab Book

Student Name: _____

College Name: _____

Roll No.: _____ **Division:** _____ **Seat No:** _____

Academic Year: _____

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Syllabus Under
National Education Policy (NEP)
To be implemented from Academic Year 2024-2025

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mr./Ms._____

Seat Number _____of F.Y. BCOM. (C.A) Sem-II has successfully completed Laboratory Course **Web Technology** in the year _____ He/She has scored ___mark out of 10 (For Lab Book).

Subject Teacher **H.O.D./Coordinator**

Internal Examiner **External Examiner**

F.Y.B. Com(CA) Semester- II

2024-25

Lab Book

(Web Technology)

1. **About the Workbook:**

   This workbook is intended to be used by FYBBA(CA) students for Web Technology and Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) Assignments in Semester–II. This workbook is designed by considering all the practical concepts / topics mentioned in syllabus.

2. **The objectives of this Workbook are:**
   1) Defining the scope of the course.
   2) To bring the uniformity in the practical conduction and implementation in all colleges affiliated to SPPU.
   3) To have continuous assessment of the course and students.
   4) Providing ready reference for the students during practical implementation.
   5) Provide more options to students so that they can have good practice before facing the examination.
   6) Catering to the demand of slow and fast learners and accordingly providing the practice assignments to them.

3. **How to use this Workbook:**

The workbook is divided into two sections. Section-I is related to Web Technology (WT) assignments and Section-II is related to RDBMS assignments.

The Section-I (WT) is divided into eight assignments. Each WT assignment has two SET. It is mandatory for students to complete all the SET in given slot.

The Section-II (RDBMS) is divided into seven assignments. The assignments comprise of activities to be carried out on given databases. The students have to create database, insert appropriate records and then perform the activities specified in each of the assignments. A pool of databases will get created as student progresses through the assignments and these databases can be repeatedly used in subsequent assignments. Each RDBMS assignment has two set of questions. It is mandatory for students to complete all the SET in given slot.

4. **Instructions to the students:**

Please read the following instructions carefully and follow them.

- Students are expected to carry this workbook every time they come to the lab for practical.
- Students should prepare for the assignment by reading the relevant material which is mentioned in ready reference.
- Instructor will specify which problems to solve in the lab during the allotted slot and student should complete them and get verified by the instructor. However, student should spend additional hours in Lab and at home to cover all workbook assignments if needed.
- Students will be assessed for each assignment on a scale from 0 to 5

Not done	0
Incomplete	1
Late Complete	2
Needs improvement	3
Complete	4
Well Done	5

5. Instruction to the Instructors:

Make sure that students should follow above instructions.

Explain the assignment and related concepts using white board if required or by demonstrating the software.

Give specific input to fill the blanks in queries which can vary from student to student.

Evaluate each assignment carried out by a student on a scale of 5 as specified above by ticking appropriate box.

The value should also be entered on assignment completion page of the respective Lab course.

6. Instructions to the Lab administrator:

You have to ensure appropriate hardware and software is made available to each student.

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Section I

Web Technology (HTML, CSS, Java Script)

Table of contents (Section-I: HTML and Java Script)

Exercise 1: Basic HTML Tags

Exercise 2: Creating List through HTML

Exercise 3: Creating Tables trough HTML

Exercise 4: Creating Frames through HTML

Exercise 5: Creating Forms through HTML

Exercise 6: Image Mapping

Exercise 7: Styling HTML with CSS

Exercise 8: JavaScript

Assignment Completion Sheet

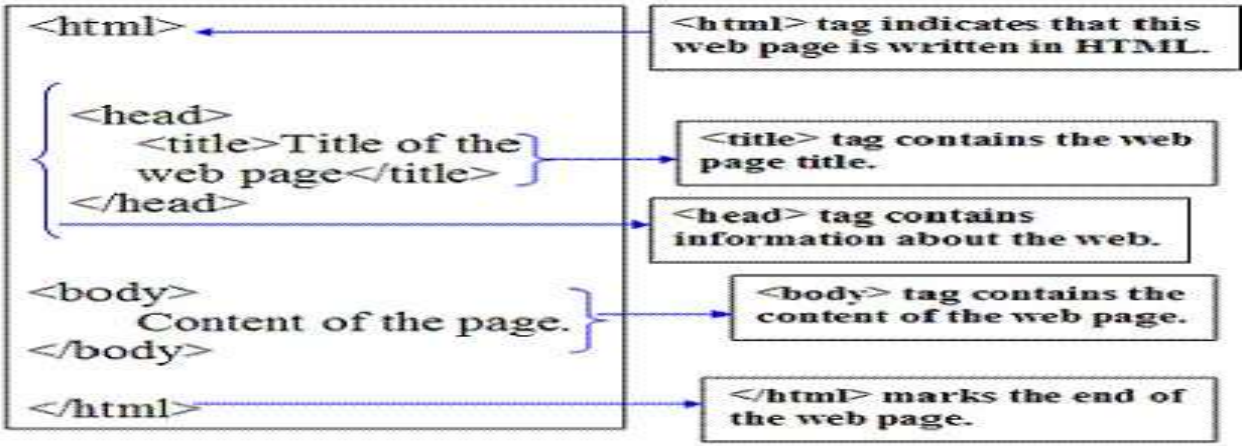
Sr. No	Assignment	Marks (out of 5)	Teacher Sign
1	Basic HTML Tags		
2	Creating List through HTML		
3	Creating Tables through HTML		
4	Creating Frames through HTML		
5	Creating Forms through HTML		
6	Image Mapping		
7	Styling HTML with CSS		
8	JavaScript		
Total (out of 40)			
Total (out of 10)			

Exercise 1: Basic HTML Tags

Introduction:

Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language used to create web pages and web applications. HTML was invented in 1990 by a scientist called Tim Berners-Lee

Following figure shows basic HTML structure



A Html document begins with opening <html> tag and end with closing </html> tag and is divided into two sections

1. Head
2. Body

1. **Head Section:** This section contains title of a web page
2. **Body section:** The body element contains the information that you want to display on a web page.

Html elements:

Html documents are simply a text file made up of html elements, these elements are called as html tags **Html Tags:**

Html tags tells the browser how to present information on web page

Html tag name must enclosed between opening and closing angle brackets < tag name >

Html tags are not case sensitive

Html tags can be of two types **1.**

Paired tags:

In paired tag, first tag is called as opening tag and second tag is called as closing tag.

The opening tag actives the effect and closing tag turns the effect off.

Paired tags has three parts i.e opening tag, tag content and closing tag Eg.

 Text in Bold

2. **Singular tags:** the singular tags are stand-alone tags which does not require any companion tag.

Tag Attribute:

Some html tag contains attributes, which provides additional information about element

Attributes are always specified in the start tag and come in name=value pair e.g. Text in Size 28

Common Html Tags:

1. **Html Tag: <html> …</html>**

   The <html> tag represent the root of an html document The <html> tag tells the browser that this is an html document

   All other html tags are nested between the <html> and </html>
2. **Head Tag: <head>..</head>**

   It is used for indicating the head section of html document

   The head tag includes a title for the document, scripts, styles and so on
3. **Title Tag: <title> .. </title>**

   The title tag is used for declaring title of the html document

   The title usually displayed in the browsers title bar (at the top)

   The title tag is placed between the opening and closing head tag
4. **Body Tag: <body> … </body>** The body tag define the document body

   The body tag is used for indicating the main content section of html document

   The body tag contains all the content of html document such as text, images, lists, tables, hyperlink etc.

Attributes of Body Tag:

1. Bgcolor: specifies the background color for a web page
   e.g. <body bgcolor=red> .. </body>
2. Background: specifies a background image of a web page
   e.g. <body background=" path of image file">..</body>
3. Text: Specifies color of text for a web page
   e.g. <body text=Yellow>..</body>
4. Link: specifies the color of unvisited links of a web page
   e.g. <body link=blue> .. </body>
5. Vlink: specifies the color of visited links of a web page
   e.g. <body vlink=green>.. </body>

Text Formatting Tags:

The html tags are used for formatting text are called as text formatting tags

1. **:** The tag defines bold text. Anything that appears in a .. elements is displayed in bold
   e.g. Bold text
2. **:** The content of tag is usually displayed in italic
   e.g. italic text
3. **<u>:** The <u> tag usually results in the text being underlined. Anything appears in a <u>..</u> is displayed with underlined

e.g. <u> underlined text </u>

4. **<s>:** Anything that appears in <s>..</s> tag is displayed with strikethrough, which is a thin line through the text
   e.g. <s> Strike Text </s>
5. **<big>:** Displays text in big font
   e.g. <big> Text in Big Font
6. **<small>:** Displays text in small font
   e.g. <small> Text in Small Font</small>
7. **<sub>:** This tag defines subscript text . Subscripted text can be used for chemical formulas like H_2O
   e.g. H₂O
8. **<sup>:** This tag defines superscript text. Superscript text can be used to display matahematical formulas like $10X^2+5Y^3$
   e.g. 10X²+5Y<sup>3<sup>

Comment Tag: <! .. >

The comment tag is used to insert comments in the source code
Comments are not displayed in the browser e.g. <! Example of writing comment > **Heading Tags:**

The html <h1> to <h6> tags are used to define html heading.

h1> defines the most important heading while <h6> defines the least important heading

Heading tag has attribute "align" whose value can be left, right or center

<h1> …. </h1>
<h2 align=left> ….. </h2>
<h3 align=center> …. </h3>
<h4>….. </h4>
<h5> …..</h5>
<h6 align=right> …..</h6>

<p> Tag:

The html <p> tag is used to define a paragraph
<p> tag has attribute "align" whose value can be left, right, center or justify
<p> tag is a singular tag e.g. <p> ….
<p align=center> ….

**
 Tag:**

The html <br> tag is used to specify line break

 tag is a singular tag

Center Tag: …

The content enclosed between center tag will be aligned at center place of web page
e.g. Text aligned at enter

Font Tag: ….

 tag is used to add style, size an color to the text on your site
This tag specifies the font face, font size and font color of text

Attributes of Font tag:

1. **color: specifies color of text**
2. **Face: specifies the font of the text**
3. **Size: specifies the size of text**

e.g. Text in Red Color
 Sample Text

Marquee Tag:

A marquee tag is used to display scrolling text on a web page
Scrolling text is displayed either horizontally across or vertically down of a web page depending on the setting

Attributes of marquee tag:

1. **Direction:** specifies the direction of scrolling. This will have value either up, down, left or right
2. **Behavior:** specifies type of scrolling. This will have value either scroll, slide and alternate
3. **Bgcolor:** specifies background color for marquee text
4. **Width:** specifies width of marquee text. This will have value like 10%, 20% and so on
5. **Height:** specifies Height of marquee text. This will have value like 10%, 20% and so on

<Abbr> Tag:

The <abbr> tag defines an abbreviation of something
<abbr> tag shows the full version of the abbreviation when mouse pointer is moved on that element.
e.g. <abbr title="World Wide Web">WWW</abbr>
Tag:
The element is a block-level element.
The element is often used as a container for other HTML elements. The tag defines a division or a section in an HTML document.

e.g.
```
<div style = "background- color:brown" >
<h3>This is a heading</h3>
<p>This is a paragraph.
</div>
```

HTML <img> Tag:

The <img> tag defines an image in an HTML page. It is used to insert image on web page
In HTML the <img> tag has no end tag.
Ex. <img src="smiley.jpg">
Commonly used attributes of <Img> tag:

align	left right	Specifies the alignment of an image according to surrounding elements
border	Pixels	Specifies the width of the border around an image
height	Pixels	Specifies the height of an image
hspace	Pixels	Specifies the whitespace on left and right side of an image
src	URL	Specifies the URL of an image
vspace	Pixels	Specifies the whitespace on top and bottom of an image
width	Pixels	Specifies the width of an image

Creating Hyperlink through HTML:
Hyperlinks are the primary method used to navigate between pages and Web sites. Links can point to other web pages, web sites, graphics, files, sounds, e-mail addresses, and other locations on the same web page.

When you move the mouse over a link, the mouse arrow will turn into a little hand.
Hyperlinks are defined with the HTML <a> tag:

link text Ex.
Click Here The

href attribute specifies the destination address

The link text is the visible part (Click Here).

Clicking on the link text will send you to the specified address.

HTML Links - The target Attribute:

The target attribute specifies where to open the linked document.

The target attribute can have one of the following values:

- _blank - Opens the linked document in a new window or tab

- _self - Opens the linked document in the same window/tab as it was clicked (this is default)

This example will open the linked document in a new browser window/tab:

Click Me **HTML**

Links - Image as Link:

It is common to use images as links:

```
<a href="default.asp">
    <img src="smiley.gif" width=10% height=10%> </a>
```

HTML Links - Create a Bookmark:

HTML bookmarks are used to allow readers to jump to specific parts of a Web page. Bookmarks can be useful if your webpage is very long.
To make a bookmark, you must first create the bookmark, and then add a link to it. When the link is clicked, the page will scroll to the location with the bookmark.
First, create a bookmark with the id attribute:

```
<h2 id="C4">Chapter 4</h2>
```

Then, add a link to the bookmark ("Jump to Chapter 4"), from within the same page:

```
<a href="#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a>
```

Assignment:

Set A:

1. Create an html5 page which will display names of your family members on separate lines in different sizes. State size of each line in its text.

2. Create an html5 page which will display names of players of Indian cricket team with all the different text styles (bold, italic and underlined) and its combinations on separate lines. State style of each line in its text.

3. Create an html5 page containing the polynomial expression as follows $a_o + a_1x + a_2x^2 + a_3 x^3$

Set B:

1. Create an html5 page with following specifications
    a. Title should be about MYCOLLEGE

b. Put the windows Logo image in the background
c. Place your College name at the top of the page in large text followed by address in smaller size
d. Add names of courses offered each in a different color, style and typeface.
e. Add scrolling text with a message of your choice
f. Add college image at the bottom

2. Create an html5 page with following specifications
a. Title should be about MYCITY
b. Place your City name at the top of the page in large text and in blue color
c. Add names of landmarks in your city each in a different color, style and typeface
d. One of the landmark, your college name should be scrolling
e. Add scrolling text with a message of your choice
f. Add some image at the bottom

Assignment Evaluation

0: Not Done [ ]	**1: Incomplete [ ]**	**2: Late Complete [ ]**
3: Need Improvement [ ]	**4: Complete [ ]**	**5: Well Done [ ]**

Signature of Instructor

Exercise 2: Creating List through HTML

HTML offers web authors three ways for specifying lists of information. All lists must contain one or more list elements. Lists may contain −

1. − An unordered list. This will list items using plain bullets.
2. − An ordered list. This will use different schemes of numbers to list your items.
3. <dl> − A definition list. This arranges your items in the same way as they are arranged in a dictionary.

HTML Unordered Lists (<ul>):

An unordered list is a collection of related items that have no special order or sequence. This list is created by using HTML <ul> tag. Each item in the list is marked with a bullet.

The type Attribute:

You can use type attribute for <ul> tag to specify the type of bullet you like. By default, it is a disc. Following are the possible options − <ul type = "square">
<ul type = "disc">
<ul type = "circle">

HTML Ordered Lists:

If you are required to put your items in a numbered list instead of bulleted, then HTML ordered list will be used. This list is created by using <ol> tag. The numbering starts at one and is incremented by one for each successive ordered list element tagged with <li>.

The type Attribute:

You can use type attribute for <ol> tag to specify the type of numbering you like. By default, it is a number. Following are the possible options − <ol type = "1"> - Default-Case Numerals.
<ol type = "I"> - Upper-Case Numerals.
<ol type = "i"> - Lower-Case Numerals.
<ol type = "A"> - Upper-Case Letters.
<ol type = "a"> - Lower-Case Letters.

The start Attribute:

You can use start attribute for <ol> tag to specify the starting point of numbering you need. Following are the possible options − <ol type = "1" start = "4"> - Numerals starts with 4.

<ol type = "I" start = "4"> - Numerals starts with IV.
<ol type = "i" start = "4"> - Numerals starts with iv.
<ol type = "a" start = "4"> - Letters starts with d.
<ol type = "A" start = "4"> - Letters starts with D.

HTML Definition Lists:

HTML supports a list style which is called definition lists where entries are listed like in a dictionary or encyclopedia. The definition list is the ideal way to present a glossary, list of terms, or other name/value list. Definition List makes use of following three tags.

1. <dl> − Defines the start of the list
2. <dt> − A term
3. <dd> − Term definition

Assignments:
Set A:

1. Write a HTML code to generate the following output
    1. Undergraduate Courses
        i. BBA(CA)
        ii. BCA(Science)
        iii. B.Sc.(Computer Science)
2. Post Graduate Courses
        i. M.Sc.(Comp.Sci.)
        ii. M.Sc.(CA)
        iii. MCA

2. Write a HTML code to generate the following output
    a. Flowering Plant ○
    Rose ○ Lily ○ Jasmin
    b. Non Flowering Plant
    Fern
        Spore

Set B

1. Write HTML code which generates the following output And Display each element of list in different size, color & font

1. DYP
    • Courses BCS

BCA

2. Indira
   - Courses BCA
     MCs
3. ATSS
   - Courses BBA
     BCS

2. Write HTML code which generates the following output and display each element of list in different size, color & font
   - Honda Petrol
     1) Honda City
     2) Brio

     Diesel
     1) Amaze
     2) Brio
   - Maruti-Suzuki

     Petrol
     1) Swift
     2) Ritz Diesel

     1) Swift-Desire

3. Write the HTML5 code which generates the following output.
   1. Coffee
   2. Tea
      a. Green Tea
      b. Black Tea
         i. Africa
         ii. China

      3. Milk

Assignment Evaluation

0: Not Done [ ] **1: Incomplete [ ]** **2: Late Complete [ ]**

3: Need Improvement [ ] **4: Complete [ ]** **5: Well Done [ ]**

Signature of Instructor

Exercise 3: Creating Tables through HTML

Introduction:

The HTML <table> tag is used for defining a table. The table tag contains other tags that define the structure of the table. The <table> tag defines an HTML table.

An HTML table consists of the <table> element and one or more <tr>, <th>, and <td> elements.

The <tr> element defines a table row, the <th> element defines a table header, and the <td> element defines a table cell.

Specific Attributes:

The HTML <table> tag also supports the following additional attributes −

Attribute	Value	Description
align	right left center justify char	Specifies Visual alignment.
bgcolor	rgb(x,x,x) #hexcode colorname	Specifies the background color of the table.
border	Pixels	Specifies the border width. A value of "0" means no border.
cellpadding	pixels or %	Specifies the space between the cell borders and their contents.
cellspacing	pixels or %	Specifies the space between cells.

Attributes of <th> and <td> tag:

align	left right center justify char	Aligns the content in a cell
bgcolor	rgb(x,x,x) #xxxxxx	Specifies the background color of a cell
	colorname	

colspan	Number	Specifies the number of columns a cell should span
rowspan	Number	Sets the number of rows a cell should span
valign	top middle bottom baseline	Vertical aligns the content in a cell
height	pixels %	Sets the height of a cell
width	pixels %	Specifies the width of a cell

Assignments:

Set A

1. Write html code to create following table

RollNo	Name	Marks
101	Nilesh Patil	80.56%
102	Pranav Kadam	90.45%
103	Suhas Choudhari	67.89%

2. Write a HTML code to display Theory Time table of FYBBA(CA)

Set B

1. Write a HTML code to display calendar of current month in tabular format. Use proper color for week days and holidays. Display month name, year and images as advertisement at the beginning of the calendar.

2. Write the HTML code to create the following table

Book_No	Book_Name	Price	
		RS	Paise
101	DBMS	200	50
102	C-Prog	150	75
103	JAVA	300	00
104	PHP	250	50
105	ASP	100	00

3. Write the HTML code which generates the following output.

Country	Population (in Crores)	
INDIA	1998	85
	1999	90
	2000	100
USA	1998	30
	1999	35
	2000	40
UK	1998	25
	1999	30
	2000	35

4. Write the HTML code which generates the following output.

Book_No	**Book_Name**	**Price**	
		RS	**Paise**
101	DBMS	200	50
102	C-Prog	150	75
103	JAVA	300	00
104	PHP	250	50
105	ASP	100	00

5. Write HTML code to create following table.

Course	Fee Structure			Year
	FY	SY	TY	
B.Sc.(CS)	20000	25000	30000	2017
BCA(Sci)	15000	20000	25000	2018
BBA(CA)	25000	30000	35000	2019

Assignment Evaluation

0: Not Done [ ] **1: Incomplete [ ]** **2: Late Complete [ ]**

3: Need Improvement [ ] **4: Complete [ ]** **5: Well Done [ ]**

Signature of Instructor

Exercise 4: Creating Frames through HTML

Introduction:

<Frameset> Tag:

The <frameset> tag defines a frameset.

The <frameset> element holds one or more <frame> elements. Each <frame> element can hold a separate document.

The <frameset> element specifies HOW MANY columns or rows there will be in the frameset, and HOW MUCH percentage/pixels of space will occupy each of them.

Attributes of Frameset Tag:

Attribute	Value	Description
cols	pixels % *	Specifies the number and size of columns in a frameset
rows	pixels % *	Specifies the number and size of rows in a frameset

<frame> tag:

The <frame> tag defines one particular window (frame) within a <frameset>.

Each <frame> in a <frameset> can have different attributes, such as border, scrolling, the ability to resize, etc.

Attributes of <frame>:

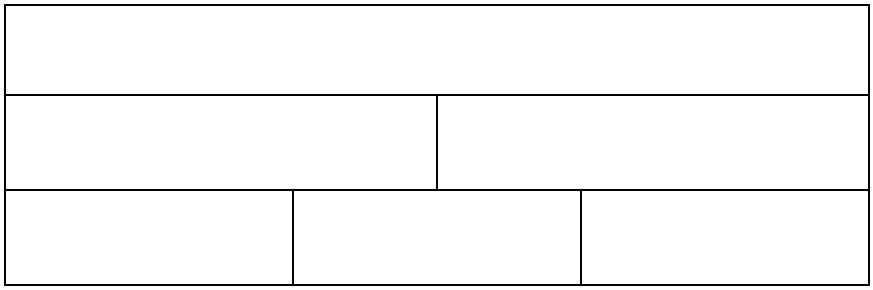
Attribute	Value	Description
name	Text	Specifies the name of a frame

scrolling	yes no auto	Specifies whether or not to display scrollbars in a frame
src	URL	Specifies the URL of the document to show in a frame

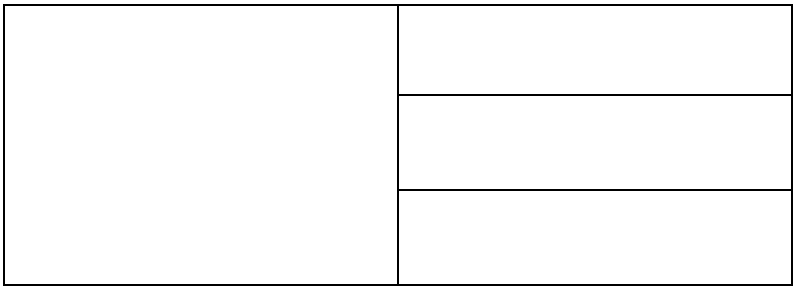
Assignments:

Set A:

1. Write a HTML code to divide the web page into 4 setion using frame as follows



2. Write a HTML code to divide the web browser in to 4 section using frame as follows



Set B

1. Create HTML page to Divide the frames in to different sections as shown below and add appropriate HTML files to each frame.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">First Frame : Your Name and address</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Second Frame :
Bulleted list of favourite colours</td><td>Third Frame :
Numbered List of Cities</td></tr>
<tr><td>Fourth Frame:
Scrolling Message</td><td>Fifth Frame:
Blinking Reminders</td><td>Sixth Frame:
Name of Countries</td></tr>
</table>

2. Write HTML code to design a web as per given specification. Divide the browser screen into two frames. The first frame will display the heading. Divide the second frame into two columns. The frame on the left should be name of cities consisting of hyperlinks. Clicking on any one of these hyperlinks will display related information in right hand side frame as shown below

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">IT Industries in INDIA</td></tr>
<tr><td>City
1. Pune
2. Mumbai</td><td>Pune
• Infosys
• Persistent</td></tr>
</table>

3. Write a HTML code which will divide web page in three frames. First frame should consists of name of college as heading. Second frame should consists of name of courses with hyperlink. Once click on any course it should display subject of that course in third frame.

Assignment Evaluation

0: Not Done [ ] **1: Incomplete [ ]** **2: Late Complete [ ]**

3: Need Improvement [ ] **4: Complete [ ]** **5: Well Done [ ]**

Signature of Instructor

Exercise 5: Creating Form through HTML

Introduction:

The <form> Element:

The HTML <form> element defines a form that is used to collect user input. An HTML form contains form elements.Form elements are different types of input elements, like text fields, checkboxes, radio buttons, submit buttons, and more. **The <input> Element**

The <input> element is the most important form element.The <input> element can be displayed in several ways, depending on the type attribute.

Here are some examples:

Type	Description
<input type="text">	Defines a one-line text input field
<input type="radio">	Defines a radio button (for selecting one of many choices)
<input type="submit">	Defines a submit button (for submitting the form)

Ex.

```
<input type="text" name="firstname">
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="male" checked> Male
<input type="radio" name="gender" value="female"> Female
```

The Submit Button:

<input type="submit"> defines a button for submitting the form data to a formhandler. The form-handler is typically a server page with a script for processing input data.

Ex. <input type="submit" value="Submit"> **The**

Action Attribute:

The action attribute defines the action to be performed when the form is submitted. Normally, the form data is sent to a web page on the server when the user clicks on the submit button.

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
```

The Method Attribute: The method attribute specifies the HTTP method (GET or POST) to be used when submitting the form data:

```
<form action="/action_page.php" method="get">
```

Grouping Form Data with <fieldset>:

The <fieldset> element is used to group related data in a form.

The <legend> element defines a caption for the <fieldset> element.

Ex

```
<form action="/action_page.php">
  <fieldset>
    <legend>Personal information:</legend>
 First name:<br>
<input type="text" name="firstname" value="Mickey"><br>
   Last name:<br>
<input type="text" name="lastname" value="Mouse"><br><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  </fieldset>
</form>
```

The <select> Element:

The <select> element defines a drop-down list: The <option> elements defines an option that can be selected. By default, the first item in the drop-down list is selected. Use the multiple attribute to allow the user to select more than one value To define a pre-selected option, add the selected attribute to the option:
Ex.

```
<select name="cars">
  <option value="volvo">Volvo</option>
  <option              value="saab">Saab</option>
<option value="fiat">Fiat</option>
  <option value="audi">Audi</option>
</select>
```

The <textarea> Element:
The <textarea> element defines a multi-line input field

```
<textarea name="message" >
        The cat was playing in the garden.
</textarea>
```

The <button> Element:

The <button> element defines a clickable button:
<button type="button" onclick="alert('Hello World!')">Click Me!</button> **HTML Input Types:**

Here are the different input types you can use in HTML:

<input type="text"> defines a one-line text input field:

Input Type Password:
<input type="password"> defines a password field:

Input Type Reset

<input type="reset"> defines a reset button that will reset all form values to their default values:

Input Type Checkbox:

<input type="checkbox"> defines a checkbox.

Checkboxes let a user select ZERO or MORE options of a limited number of choices.

Input Type Date:

The <input type="date"> is used for input fields that should contain a date.

Input Type Email:

The <input type="email"> is used for input fields that should contain an e-mail address. Depending on browser support, the e-mail address can be automatically validated when submitted.

Input Type File:

The <input type="file"> defines a file-select field and a "Browse" button for file uploads.

Assignments:

Set A:

1) This is how the HTML code above will be displayed in a browser

Set B

2) Design an HTML form for customer registration visiting a departmental store. Form should consists of fields such as name, contact no.,gender, preferred days

of purchasing, favorite item(to be selected from a list of items),suggestions etc.. You should provide button to submit as well as reset the form contents.

3) Design an HTML form to take the information of a customer for booking a travel plan consisting of fields such as name, address, contact no., gender, preferred season(Checkboxes), location type(to be selected from a list) etc. You should provide button to submit as well as reset the form contents. (All the fields should be properly aligned)

4) Design a HTML form for Bus Ticket Reservation consisting of fields for Name, Address, contact no, source station(Dropdown list), Destination station, Date of booking, date of journey, no of passenger, name of passenger, gender of passenger etc. (Use proper alignment)

Assignment Evaluation

0: Not Done [ ]	**1: Incomplete [ ]**	**2: Late Complete [ ]**
3: Need Improvement [ ]	**4: Complete [ ]**	**5: Well Done [ ]**

Signature of Instructor

Exercise 6: Image Mapping

Introduction:

With image maps, you can add clickable areas on an image.

Image Maps:

The <map> tag defines an image-map. An image-map is an image with clickable areas. The idea behind an image map is that you should be able to perform different actions depending on where in the image you click. To create an image map you need an image, and a map containing some rules that describe the clickable areas.

The Image:

The image is inserted using the <img> tag. The only difference from other images is that you must add a usemap attribute:

```
<img src="workplace.jpg"  usemap="#mymap”>
```

followed by the name of the image map, and is used to create a relationship between the image and the image map

The Map:

Then add a <map> element. The <map> element is used to create an image map, and is linked to the image by using the name attribute:

```
<map name="mymap">
```

The name attribute must have the same value as the usemap attribute.

The Areas:

Then add the clickable areas.

A clickable area is defined using an <area> element.

Shape:

You must define the shape of the area, and you can choose one of these values:

- rect - defines a rectangular region
- circle - defines a circular region
- poly - defines a polygonal region
- default - defines the entire region **Coordinates:**

You must define some coordinates to be able to place the clickable area onto the image.

The coordinates come in pairs, one for the x-axis and one for the y-axis.

is located 34 pixels from the left margin and 44 pixels from the top:

Ex. <area shape="rect" coords="34, 44, 270, 350" href="computer.htm"> **Circle:**

To add a circle area, first locate the coordinates of the center of the circle:

337, 300
Then specify the radius of the circle:
44 pixels
<area shape="circle" coords="337, 300, 44" href="coffee.htm">

Assignments:

Set A:

Create a picture in paint brush consisting of circle, triangle and square. Insert this picture on webpage. Create image map such that once click on circle shape it should display web page about circle, once click on square square should display separate page in new tab and so on

Set B

Display India.jpg image on web page consisting of different states. Once click on any state, it should open new web page consisting of information about that state

Assignment Evaluation

0: Not Done [ ]	**1: Incomplete [ ]**	**2: Late Complete [ ]**
3: Need Improvement [ ]	**4: Complete [ ]**	**5: Well Done [ ]**

Signature of Instructor

Exercise 7: Styling HTML with CSS

Introduction:
CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.
CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media. CSS saves a lot of work. It can control the layout of multiple web pages all at once.

CSS can be added to HTML elements in 3 ways:

1. Inline - by using the style attribute in HTML elements
2. Internal - by using a <style> element in the <head> section
3. External - by using an external CSS file

Inline CSS:
An inline CSS is used to apply a unique style to a single HTML element. An inline CSS uses the style attribute of an HTML element. This example sets the text color of the <h1> element to blue:
Example:

```
<h1 style="color:blue;">This is a Blue Heading</h1>
```

Internal CSS:
An internal CSS is used to define a style for a single HTML page. An internal CSS is defined in the <head> section of an HTML page, within a <style> element: <html>

```
<head>
    <style>  body  {background-color:
        powderblue;}
        h1  {color: blue;} p
        {color: red;}
    </style>
</head>

<body>
    <h1>This is a heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

External CSS:
An external style sheet is used to define the style for many HTML pages. With an external style sheet, you can change the look of an entire web site, by changing one

file!. To use an external style sheet, add a link to it in the <head> section of the HTML page:

```
<html>
    <head>
        <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
    </head>
<body>
        <h1>This is a heading</h1>
        <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

An external style sheet can be written in any text editor. The file must not contain any HTML code, and must be saved with a .css extension. Here is how the "styles.css" looks:

```
body        {        background-color:
        powderblue;
      }
              h1 { color: blue;
                  }
        p {
              color: red;
          }
```

External References:

External style sheets can be referenced with a full URL or with a path relative to the current web page. This example uses a full URL to link to a style sheet:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css">
```

Most commonly used CSS properties:

Property	**Description**	**Values**
Color	Sets the color of a text	Color name
text-align	Aligns the text in an element	left, right, center, justify
text-decoration	Adds decoration to text	none, underline, overline, line-through
Background-color	Sets background color for the element	Color_name
font-family	Specifies the font family for text	family-name, generic-family, inherit

font-size	Specifies the font size of text	xx-small, x-small, small, medium, large, x-large, xx-large, smaller, larger, length, %, inherit
font-style	Specifies the font style for text	normal, italic, oblique, inherit
background-image	Defines an element's background image.	url of background-image
border	Sets the width, style, and color for all four sides of an element's border.	Border_size
border-color	Sets the color of the border on all the four sides of an element.	border-color

Assignments:

Set A

1. Create HTML web page with following specifications

   i) Title should be about your College.
   ii) Put image in the background
   iii) Place your college name at the top of page in large text followed by address in smaller size.
   iv) Add names of courses offered, each in different color, style and font
   v) Add scrolling text about college. vi) Add any image at the bottom.

   (use External CSS to format the webpage)

2. Write HTML code to design a website for Online Shopping. Design home page which consist of list of items each with hyperlink, clicking on which should display related information on separate web page. (Use external CSS to format each web page)

Set B

1. Write a HTML code to display Theory Time Table of FYBBA(CA). Use internal CSS to format the table

2. Write HTML code which generates the following output And Display each element of list in different size, color & font. Use external CSS to format the list

    - Non flowering plants ○ Fern ○ Spore
    - Flowering plants

        Lilly

        Rose

            1. Red Rose
            2. Pink Rose

3. Create HTML page with following specifications

    i. Title should be about your City.
    ii. Color the background by Pink color.
    iii. Place your city name at the top of page in large text and in blue color.
    iv. Add names of the landmarks in your city, each in different color, style and font v) Add scrolling text about your City.
    v. Add any image at the bottom.

    (Use inline CSS to format the web page)

Assignment Evaluation

0: Not Done [ ]	**1: Incomplete [ ]**	**2: Late Complete [ ]**
3: Need Improvement [ ]	**4: Complete [ ]**	**5: Well Done [ ]**

Signature of Instructor

Exercise 8: JavaScript

Introduction:

JavaScript is the programming language of HTML and the Web. JavaScript is one of the 3 languages all web developers must learn:

1. HTML to define the content of web pages

2. CSS to specify the layout of web pages

3. JavaScript to program the behavior of web pages

The <script> Tag:
In HTML, JavaScript code must be inserted between <script> and </script> tags. JavaScript Functions and Events. A JavaScript function is a block of JavaScript code, that can be executed when called for. For example, a function can be called when an event occurs, like when the user clicks a button.

JavaScript in <head> or <body>
You can place any number of scripts in an HTML document.
Scripts can be placed in the <body>, or in the <head> section of an HTML page, or in both.

JavaScript in <head>
In this example, a JavaScript function is placed in the <head> section of an HTML page. The function is invoked (called) when a button is clicked:
JavaScript Display Possibilities
JavaScript can "display" data in different ways:

- Writing into an HTML element, using innerHTML.
- Writing into the HTML output using document.write().
- Writing into an alert box, using window.alert().
- Writing into the browser console, using console.log().

Using innerHTML:

To access an HTML element, JavaScript can use the document.getElementById(id) method. The id attribute defines the HTML element. The innerHTML property defines the HTML content
JavaScript Programs:

A computer program is a list of "instructions" to be "executed" by a computer. In a programming language, these programming instructions are called statements. A JavaScript program is a list of programming statements. In HTML, JavaScript programs are executed by the web browser.

JavaScript Statements:

JavaScript statements are composed of Values, Operators, Expressions, Keywords, and Comments. Semicolons separate JavaScript statements.

Add a semicolon at the end of each executable statement:
var a, b, c; // Declare 3 variables a = 5;
// Assign the value 5 to a b = 6; //
Assign the value 6 to b c = a + b; //
Assign the sum of a and b to c

JavaScript Variables:
In a programming language, variables are used to store data values. JavaScript uses the var keyword to declare variables. An equal sign is used to assign values to variables. In this example, x is defined as a variable. Then, x is assigned (given) the value 6:

```
var x;
x = 6;
```

Assignments:

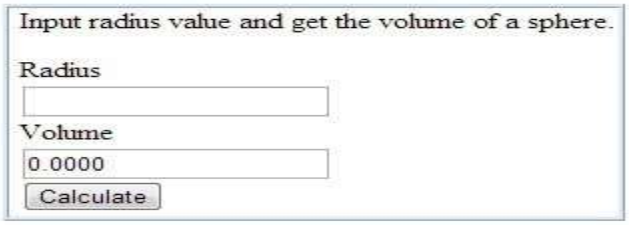
Set A

1. Write a java script program to accept a number form user and display its multiplication table
2. Write a java script program to accept a number form user and calculate and display its sum of digits
3. Write a java script program to accept a number from user and check whether it is Armstrong number or not
4. Write a java script program to accept a number from user and check whether it is perfect number or not.
5. Write java script program to accept a number from user and check whether it is prime number or not
6. Write a java script program to accept a string from user and display the count of vowel characters from that string.
7. Write a java script program to accept a string and character from user and check the count of occurrences of that character in string.
8. Write a JavaScript program to Display current Day, Date, Month, Year and Time on the web
9. page and greet the user accordingly.
10. Write a java script program to accept the value of n and display all odd numbers up to n.

11. Write a JavaScript program to construct the following pattern up to n lines, using a nested for loop.

```
*
*     *
*     *   *
```

12. Write a JavaScript program to calculate the volume of a sphere.



Set B

13. Write a JavaScript Program to read a number from user, store its factors into the array and display that array. (Handle onClick Event)
14. Design a student registration form with fields Name, Address, city and PinCode.
15. Write a java script program to perform following validation Check name should not be empty and contain alphabets onlyPin-code must be 6 digits only
16. Design a login form with fields User Name, Password and Login button. Write a java script code to accept username and password, validate login details and display a message accordingly.
17. Write a java script code to accept a sentence from the user and alters it as follows: Every space is replaced by * and digits are replaced by ?

18. Write a JavaScript Program to accept user name and password from an user, if User name and Password is same then display his score card on the next page as shown below.

Sr.No	subject	External Exam(Out of 80)	Internal(out of 20)	Total Marks(out of 100)	Result
501	core Java	56	15	71	pass
502	Web Technology	67	18	85	pass
503	.NET	70	19	89	pass
504	Object Oriented Software Engineering	52	15	67	pass
505	project	-	-	79	pass
506	Practical	-	-	83	pass

19. Write a java script code to accept a number from user and write a function to calculate sum of all odd digits of that number.

Assignment Evaluation

0: Not Done [ ] **1: Incomplete [ ]** **2: Late Complete [ ]**

3: Need Improvement [ ] **4: Complete [ ]** **5: Well Done [ ]**

Signature of Instructor